

stions. All new, the newspaper says, depends on the good will of the belligerent governments, and it adds:

"If this will be present the German reply will offer an acceptable foundation for an understanding. This is asserted with all positiveness in view of the fact that it is an open secret that in addition to the German official reply other declarations will be forthcoming, or already have been made, which will clear up one of the many unexplained questions of the coming peace."

Pan-German Paper

Says Reply Furnishes Reichstag With a Basis

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.—The Pan-German newspaper, "Neueste Nachrichten," of Leipzig, believes that the German reply to the Pope affords a common meeting ground for all Reichstag factions and expresses the opinion that if "such collaboration is achieved with unanimity and a minimum of noise its effect abroad will be all the better."

The "Tageblatt," organ of the National Liberals, says:

"It is good and wise politics that the note reiterates the undeniable fact that Germany is quite as prepared to-day as she was ten months ago to lay down her arms. It will not be our fault if the high-minded Pope fails because of the obstinacy and silliness of our foes."

The "Kölnische Volkszeitung" says:

"Unfortunately we cannot count on a corresponding echo in the enemy countries. We know that our good sword and our naval weapon will still find much work before peace will and can penetrate to the enemy's Allies."

The "Kölnische Zeitung" says: "It is just as certain that they are not used to peace by understanding is their parole, and any attempt to interpret the reply as a sign of weakness must fail. Never in European history has so strong a power so spoken, shall in the future reign in the relations between states if the Entente peoples will it so."

The "Rheinisch Westfälische Gazette" rejoices at the disappointment of those who expected the announcement of an unconditional restoration of Belgium. Continuing, the paper says:

"On the whole, their answer, without rejecting the Pope's peace hand, strikes a note which has been rendered imperative by the vain peace efforts."

Friedrich Naumann, a member of the Reichstag, writing in the "Düsseldorfer Allgemeine Zeitung," says:

"The world must be told that we do not want to annex Belgium, but we won't let go of our hold until we are certain that Britain, too, annexes nothing."

A Berlin dispatch printed that the German newspaper suggests that the German reply to the Pope put concrete questions to the German government regarding its position on peace conditions, to which an answer will be given in each separate case.

Teuton Replies "Empty, Evasive and Vague," View of Paris Press

PARIS, Sept. 23.—"Empty," "vague," "hollow" and "evasive" are words which appear and reappear in the comments published in the Paris newspapers to-day on the replies of Germany and Austria to Pope Benedict's peace proposals. Gustav Hervé, editor of "La Vieille," characterizes the notes as "words and wind."

Usually the whole press chooses the same points for criticism, placing first the absence of any reference to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, and then the refusal to let go of which, though the Pope referred to them, if, as it is pointed out, "somewhat timidly."

The Teuton replies are condemned as avoiding a direct answer and accepting some of the Pope's suggestions to the intent of inducing his Holiness to make further notes, and thus keep his intervention alive. Several writers are convinced that the replies were changed shortly before being sent, possibly by the influence of the German Foreign Office.

On the other hand, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and the "Matin" suggests, connecting Emperor William's recent visit to Sofia with Bulgaria's refusal to make proposed reconciliations, by Bulgaria.

It is generally agreed that Emperor William introduced the reference to the Reichstag resolution as a reply to President Wilson in order to show that the Emperor was acting democratically in agreement with his Parliament.

Hungarian Paper Is Amazed That "Winning" Nations Concede So Much

BUDAPEST, Sept. 23.—Newspapers in the Hungarian capital discuss the Austro-Hungarian and German replies to Pope Benedict in very appreciative tones. The "Pester Lloyd" regards the answers as showing that humanity, after three years of world war, is resolutely anticipating developments which otherwise would have required generations.

The newspaper adds:

"At one who a few years ago had hinted as a most distant possibility that great military states like Austria-Hungary and Germany, after indisputable gigantic military successes, would declare a readiness to recognize their foreign policy on the fundamental idea of the most radical pacifist would have been ridiculed as an incurable fool and a Utopian."

Premature Peace Talk Merely Prolongs War, Declares London Paper

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In a long review of the war situation "The Observer" says that premature peace talk, by its tendency to divide public opinion, can

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only prolong the horrors and misery of the struggle.

"Germany and her partners," says the newspaper, "want the Allies more and more to indulge, like Russia, in a demoralizing impotence of floods of talk about peace, instead of concentrating on definite action that will finish the war. President Wilson has laid a heavy hand upon the soap-box orators, and it is not too much to hope that our own government will follow America in this respect and take definite steps to stop the disintegrating mischief of pacifist propaganda."

"The Observer" then proceeds to emphasize the importance of America in the war as follows:

"America, with her superabundance of all technical means, is cheating the offensive of its destructive power in a far more formidable manner than Russia in her best circumstances could ever have brought to bear."

Vatican Organs Suspect Riga Victory Influenced German Reply to Pope

ROME, Sept. 23.—Two Catholic organs, the "Osservatore Romano" and the "Corriere D'Italia," publish an identical note in which it is said the reference in the German reply to the "desire of the Pope," is assumed to apply to the third and fourth points in the Pontifical communication, specifying freedom of the seas and reciprocal condemnation.

The note does not go into detail but it is supposed the Catholic organs have in mind the Pope's proposal for a reciprocal remission of damages and war outlays and a reciprocal restitution of the occupied territories.

The "Corriere D'Italia" says:

"It may be said that the Central Empires, particularly Germany, had recourse to a conceivable diplomatic precaution which is common to contracting parties before the conclusion of agreements. Nevertheless, such precaution does not prevent the thought that the reticence of the German and Austrian replies is irreconcilable with the cause of peace, since the Entente nations long ago made known their war aims."

"The replies, though reticent, contain two general admissions to the Pope's note regarding the only means of preventing new wars, that is, disarmament and arbitration. There are no concrete proposals are made by the Central Powers in view of the initiation of a serious discussion of peace may be the consequence of the unfortunate event in the German conquest of Riga, which gave new encouragement to imperialistic tendencies or at least to the design to obtain in the East what they cannot have in the West."

The "Popolo D'Italia" points out that the Central Empires insist on the liberty of the seas in their replies.

"That insistence merits attention," the newspaper adds: "a newspaper report that preceded the replies had already furnished some ideas regarding the German conception of 'liberty of the seas.' Gibraltar, Malta, Suez and Panama clearly were aimed at."

Vienna Long Planned Propaganda in U. S.

Press Agent Hired Here in 1909, but Scheme Was Mismanaged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is not only since the beginning of the Great War that there has been a propaganda for the Central Empires in this country, for as long ago as 1909 Austria-Hungary planned to keep a high salaried press agent in New York to mould American opinion in favor of the Dual Monarchy, it became known to-day.

In the autumn of that year a Hungarian, an officer of the Austrian Reserve army, who had married an American woman, was actively seeking in New York a man to take the position of official Austro-Hungarian press agent. The officer had come to New York and established a bank under the state laws and with the bank as headquarters was doing quite an extensive propaganda work. One Magyar paper in New York, one in the anthracite coal regions and one in New Jersey were subsidized by him, while he also supervised the publication of a small monthly magazine.

His government was not satisfied, however, with what was being accomplished, and the plan for establishing a regular press agency in this country was dropped. Search was made for the proper man to take charge of the propaganda work, while the salary of \$12,000 a year was to be given to the chief of the bureau.

A suite of offices in lower Broadway was tentatively considered as the headquarters and considerable correspondence passed between the man selected for publicity agent and Count Hederich and Count Apponyi. It was arranged in this correspondence that the Austrian government should appropriate \$250,000 to try out the scheme and that there should be a daily cable service from Vienna to the office in New York that could be supplied to the New York newspapers and the news agencies for distribution all over the country. The news service was to be chiefly financial.

About the time the work was to get under way the bank in New York encountered difficulties and its affairs were wound up in a hurry. This put an end to the Austrian publicity scheme in the form it had taken at that time as the man who was conducting the negotiations in New York was no longer approved of by his government.

Socialists Circulate Nearing's Demand for a German Peace

The promise of the People's Council, on the election of Professor Scott Nearing as chairman, hereafter to conduct the movement for peace "along new and aggressive lines," bore fruit yesterday, when Professor Nearing issued from pacifist headquarters, at 2 West Thirtieth Street, thousands of handbills headed "Germany Wants Peace."

These handbills were sent to various parts of the city, to be passed around as part of a systematic canvass to obtain converts to the peace movement. They made their appearance at a Socialist mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, and are to be distributed throughout the country.

Following is the text of the handbill:

"Did you see what H. G. Wells said in 'The New Republic' (September 1, 1917): 'Why does waste and killing go on? Why is not a peace conference sitting now? Manifestly because a small minority of people in positions of peculiar advantage, in positions of trust and authority, prevent or delay its assembling.'"

"Germany wants peace and disarmament. She says so in her reply to the Pope. Everybody wants peace and disarmament, except the jingoes and the profiteers. If you are not one of these join the People's Council and help organize the world's demand for the immediate calling of an international peace conference. Send your name to-day to Scott Nearing, chairman, People's Council of America, 2 West Thirtieth Street, New York City. Peace eventually—why not now?"

Lately the Allied press has begun to

Europe Turns To Peace by Understanding

Entry of America Into the War Changes Attitude of General Public

Wilson Gave the Ideal Wished For

German Liberals and Socialists Openly Working to End Conflict

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Each of the last four autumns has produced prophets who predicted peace "by Christmas."

The Kaiser was the foremost of these makers of forecasts, when he told his people he was going to eat his dinner, Christmas, 1914, in Buckingham Palace, but the covers are not yet even laid.

The second and third falls brought promises from the Allied ranks, promises made on the certainty of military experts who had exhausted Germany's reserves and promises based on the calculations of economists who had fixed the date when the last German potato and the last German sausage would have disappeared.

Fall always seems to breed optimism, whether they breathe the atmosphere of this or the other side. The crop of optimists is unusually large this autumn, and something in the air seems to make them thrive.

England's greatest optimist, Horatio Bottomly, the rotund editor of the virile penny weekly, "John Bull," did not wait for the open season for peace prognostications, but began to urge his two million readers back in midsummer to prepare plans for their Christmas dinner, and only a couple of weeks back he repeated his warning, "Do your shopping early!"

My barber also whispered the happy secret he learned from "my friend, an officer on Halp's staff." The pacifists, whose optimism almost equals Bottomly's, are just as certain each Christmas as though the terms had already been drawn. In Germany every other statesman has been promising that the peace bells would ring by Christmas. Many Russians talk of peace as if Christmas were the latest date they were figuring on.

"Observer" Thinks Not

J. L. Garvin says in to-day's "Observer":

"Some experts think that peace and a right peace would come rapidly if we would only stop talking about it, and that it might even come by Christmas. We think this view impossible and undesirable."

It should be noticed that Garvin credits these prophets with being experts. It is curious how widely spread this view is at the present time. Certainly the war map does not justify the prophecy and the economic situation, bad as it is, will not compel a single belligerent to quit before Christmas.

No prophet bases his forecasts on the collapse of the enemy. The Germans do not expect their submarines to starve England before Christmas, and Britons do not expect to crush the German army before Christmas. What then inspires the hope of peace this year?

Briefly, it is the growing feeling in every country that peace will come through understanding rather than force of arms. America has done more to foster that feeling than any other factor in the war. The President's sharp distinction between the German people and their ruler has changed the whole complexion of the war, and it is a marvel to those who have had an opportunity to study close-hand the bitterness among belligerents before this pronouncement the rapidity with which it has made converts. The explanation is simple. People wanted a clean-cut policy, with something to fight for, and President Wilson gave it.

America has made most of the peace optimists and—unless some miracle happens—they are doomed to disappointment. The very impetus which America gave to the war will carry it on longer than the peace optimists anticipated.

Aims Greatly Modified

European belligerents have greatly modified their original war aims, and the process of modification still continues. It would be cruel and fruitless to chronicle here the war aims as they were pronounced in the fall of 1916 and to-day. The modification is almost unbelievable when the passionate positiveness with which they were made is recalled.

Lately the Allied press has begun to

appreciate the economic weapon which it holds, and with what success it has used it is evident from the Kaiser's reply to the Pope. In some quarters the idea of putting a time limit on Germany and threatening her with economic penalty after the war beyond a certain date has gained much ground. On this point I quote Garvin:

"Simultaneously it ought to be made clear that if the Germans make a change in their system and a change of heart so as to assure beyond a doubt that peace once restored will be safe, then economic arrangements will be made which will give the German people full chance to thrive when they have renounced militarism and are weaned from war."

The great mass of British Liberals would support this view. But the powerful pan-Germans, with comparatively small numbers, are fighting desperately against peace. Why? Because peace will bring them financial hardships more desperate even than those of war, and because they hope by prolonging the war to pull down their enemy trade rivals.

Liberals Work for Peace

The Liberals and Socialists in Germany are openly working for peace. They have completely shelved most of their war paraphernalia, but they cannot hope for success until they defeat their enemies at home. They have a big job, and that is another reason why peace by Christmas is unlikely.

The American estimates of two more years of war are considered here to be much too long. To quote from Garvin again:

"Some two millions of American troops, as well as dense swarms of American aeroplanes, will be in the Western field a year hence. Economically, the Allies' increased might and influence will give them the ability to close still more of the world against German recalcitrance. We are convinced that the breaking point for the German power will have been reached just about twelve months from now and that a right peace will be secured by the Allies just before the winter of 1918."

It is unnecessary to point out that it is a shabby job ahead of America, to tax shipping to an extent never before known to the world. If I read the times a right, the majority of Europeans will be sadly disappointed if the "German change of system and change of heart" does not take place before the date Garvin sets.

Teuton Plots Long Known, Says T. R.

Gold Added to "Blood and Iron" to Weaken Other Nations, Colonel Writes

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Under the caption "Blood, Iron and Gold," Theodore Roosevelt, in a signed editorial in the "Kansas City Star" to-day, says:

"Bismarck announced that his policy for Germany was one of blood and iron. The men who now guide, and for some decades have guided, German international policy, have added gold to the third weapon in Germany's armory."

"To a policy based on callous disregard of death and suffering, and the brutal use of force, they have added the habitual and extensive employment of gold as a means for weakening their foes and bending other nations to their service."

After referring to the Bernstein exposure, Colonel Roosevelt continues:

"Every man in this country who is now playing the pro-German game should be made to feel that he must overcome a presumption of guilty motive. Those are considered pro-secrecy who are uninduced by corrupt motives, just as there were in the Civil War Copperheads who were merely misguided and not conscious wrongdoers. But these men are in mighty unpleasant company."

"The pacifist, the man who wishes a peace without victory, the supporter of Senator La Follette or Senator Stone, the man who in any way now aids Germany, may be honest, but he stands cheek by jowl with hired traitors, and he is serving the cause of the malignant and unscrupulous enemies of his country."

Oust La Follette From Senate, Russell Urges

Wisconsin Pacifist Called Greater Traitor Than Arnold; Gronna and Stone Hit

Charles Edward Russell told the congregation of Grace Methodist Church last night that Senators La Follette, Gronna and Stone were "enemies to the nation." A man who made the statements La Follette had made and knew their meaning was a "greater traitor than Benedict Arnold," said Mr. Russell. No time should be lost, he suggested, in starting petitions for the election of the Senators.

"Such men as these should not be permitted to sit in the United States Senate, and as that body is the judge of its own members no time should be lost in petitioning that the makers of traitorous utterances be expelled."

"This is no time," he added, "for the babbling of modern Copperheads, whose sneaking, covert tactics disgrace the fair name of the American people."

Dr. Niven Denies He Got Money From Von Igel

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Dr. Maxim Niven, mentioned in the government's exposure of German propaganda as having received \$60 from Wolf von Igel in February, 1916, for a labor log, to-day denied that he knew von Igel, ever had any correspondence with him or ever received any money from him.

Dr. Niven said he was the founder of the All-American Alliance, whose object was the animating spirit of American citizenship and true American patriotism. The organization, he said, had taken care of thousands of unemployed workmen and placed them in remunerative positions. The only consideration expected from the applicants for help was loyalty to the United States.

Dr. Niven said that H. Liebau, of New York, had directed those seeking employment to Chicago to join the alliance during December, 1916, and from January to March, 1917, and Mr. Liebau defrayed the expenses of clerical work in that connection. Those applicants were required to profess their loyalty to the United States and never had any money for political propaganda.

Waving Red Flags, 12,000 Socialists Hiss the War

Throng, Meeting at Madison Square Garden to Nominate Hillquit, Shouts "We Want Peace!"—Attack on Conscription Loudly Cheered—Victory for Ticket in City Proclaimed

Twelve thousand persons who attended a Socialist mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at Madison Square Garden stood on their chairs and for five minutes participated in a demonstration against the war.

They joined in a vociferous chorus, "We want peace!" "Shame!" at reference to the suppression of Socialist publications by the Postoffice Department, booed Samuel Gompers and Elihu Root and greeted with prolonged cheering predictions that "the next Mayor of New York will be a Socialist."

The occasion was the nomination of Morris Hillquit that he had been nominated as Socialist candidate for Mayor. Mr. Hillquit himself was cheered for exactly eleven minutes. The audience again climbed on chairs and indulged in a tumultuous ovation that showed no signs of abatement when Charles W. Ervine, the chairman, came forth with a megaphone and pleaded for quiet on the ground that Mr. Hillquit had to catch a train.

The peace demonstration came when Frank A. Sieverman, Socialist candidate for Controller, roundly denounced conscription and the war.

"The passage of the conscription law gave the lie to all the protests that this is a war to make the world safe for democracy," he declared. "Is it democracy that permits the gaunt arms of the government to reach into the sanctity of your homes and take your first born without your consent and against your protest?"

Red Flags Are Waved

Sympathetic cries of "Shame!" came from the galleries. Scores of men whipped out red flags and began to wave them.

"They may choke to death any number of Socialist publications," continued Mr. Sieverman. "They may sack our homes in a vain endeavor to dig up evidence against us. But they can't stifle the yearning for peace. We want—"

The rest of the speaker's remarks was drowned in the approving tumult.

Seymour Steadman, who presided at the People's Council peace conference in Chicago, said that what New York needed was a Mayor who knows that New York is in the United States and is not a suburb of London.

Moragattacks on the war were voiced carefully censored, and the slightest indication of disloyalty strongly dealt with. We approve of the suggestion that a law be passed requiring that all comments on the war be printed in English in these German papers. The government alone cannot stop seditious literature and utterances; every citizen must do his share.

"We must be particularly watchful for the insidious influence which finds its outlet through private conversation. Apparently good Americans tell us that we should keep our soldiers at home and not subject them to danger on European battlefields. This idea had its inception in German sources, and its authors knew well that if we don't fight in France we must sooner or later fight in our own country."

"We urge upon you the necessity of advising our Washington office of un-American propaganda and disloyal individuals in your community, so that we may lay these matters before the Department of Justice. We urge you to bring home to your neighbors the real meaning of the war. We wish to impress the necessity of Americanization work among the alien population which surrounds us."

"Men in politics have feared political disadvantage and professional men have dreaded the loss of clients. The time has come, however, when every man must go on record as a patriot or a traitor."

The government should be congratulated upon its action against German papers in St. Paul and Philadelphia. The loyal citizens of America hope that this is just the beginning and that the German press will be most

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Traitors to U. S.

Easily Located, Says Dr. Hillis

The United States can determine who are its traitors by three simple tests, declared the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis yesterday morning in the second of a series of sermons on Germany at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Putting his analysis of the disloyal situation in precise terms, Dr. Hillis said: "The three tests of the traitor to this country are:

"First, he tries to find something he can criticize in Great Britain, so as to justify German atrocities."

"Second, he will never utter a word of criticism of those atrocities, but hates anybody who can prove the German cruelty."

"Third, he never tires of insisting that Germany is fighting for the freedom of the seas—when, in his wicked heart, he knows that in a half a century there has not been one single British port in the world that has not been as open and as free to a German ship as to a British."

Dr. Hillis remarked further that there are certain German-Americans who think they can nullify the influence of every German atrocity by "assembling people and talking on the crimes of England."

"These people—pacifists and aliens—are now with subtle cunning and vast secret trickeries attacking England and trying to attenuate the Irish," the preacher added, "as if the mistakes of the United States and England prior to this great war have anything to do with the moral issue involved since this war began."

"Our insistence that every interest of humanity, democracy and liberty is being supported by the United States, Great Britain and France does not mean that we have also supported and justified everything in the history of Russia prior to 1914, or in the ancient

revolutions of France, or in the troubles between South Ireland and England.

"The world at this moment is concerned simply with one thing: Shall this foul creature that is in the German saddle, with hoofs of iron, trample down all the sweet growths in the garden of God? And these traitors who try to confuse the issue with endless agitations against England should be arrested and interned."

The bulletin for the coming year is ready for distribution. Further information may be obtained from A. W. Taylor, director, 25 Broad Street, Telephone: Broad 824.

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